The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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M. F. BEAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1872. NO. 158.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings Yesterday.

Large Number of Bills Passed.

THE FREE PIPE BILL A LAW.

Settlement of the Difficulty in the Oil Regions.

THE AUDITOR GENERALSHIP.

C. D. Brigham Nominated by the Governor.

The Apportionment Bill in Caucus.

Change in the Allegheny Districts.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 12, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills were passed: Incorporating the Germania Sick Relief Society of Allegheny city; incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny; vacating a portion of Chestnut street, Temperanceville; vacating Quarry street, Sewickley borough; divorcing Emily Calhoun late Emily Edmundson, of Allegheny county; divorcing John S. and Eliza R. Watterman, of Allegheny county; establishing a ferry on the Ohio at Shousetown; prescribing the mode of adopting and recording ordinances and resolutions of Pittsburgh Councils; supplement to the act for the appointment of inspectors of salt in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which gives Councils the appointing power; relating to boarding house keepers in Allegheny county; authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain real estate; authorizing the burgess and council of McKeesport, Allegheny county, to remove bodies from the old grave yard, sell the grounds and purchase other burial grounds; supplement for the Coke Gas Company of Pittsburgh, which increases its capital $500,000; authorizing a change in the location of the Western House of Refuge; supplement concerning streets and sewers in Pittsburgh, extending the provisions of the act for the improvement of Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh; incorporating the Latrobe Gas Company.

The following Senate bills were passed: incorporating the Ursuline Young Ladies' Academy of Allegheny county; authorizing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to purchase real estate in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; divorcing John Paul and Ellen H. Healey, of Crawford county; supplement for the Troy Hill road; supplement to the act for consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

Objected Off.

Mr. Graham objected off the Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Temperanceville Passenger Railway, and the House supplement for the Citizens Passenger Railroad of Pittsburgh, for further consideration, it appearing that these two bills cover the same streets.

Constables' Fees.

A bill from the House extending the provisions of the act of 1866, amending the constables' fee bill, to Pittsburgh, was passed to a third reading and laid over.

The Auditor Generalship.

A Governor's message was read appointing C. D. Brigham, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, as Auditor General, to date from the first Tuesday of May next. The Governor adds that this appointment, though good for three years, under the existing laws, is subject to legislation, and recommends that the Legislature make provisions for the election of Auditor General at the next general election.

Mr. Retan immediately offered a joint resolution that the nomination of C. D. Brigham is hereby ratified and confirmed, and said C. D. Brigham is hereby authorized to hold said office for three years from the first Tuesday in May next. Referred to the Judiciary General.

Mr. Graham introduced a joint resolution instructing our Congressmen to support our treaties with the Indians. Passed

Free Pipe Bill Passed.

Mr. Allen called up the house bill which first passed that body, being Mr. McJunkin's compromise free pipe bill for Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Armstrong, Clarion, Lawrence and Butler counties, extending the free mining and quarrying act to oil production in these counties. Passed finally, and now goes to the Governor for approval.

Mr. Humphreys called up the bill protecting the health of bituminous coal miners, laid over on motion of Mr. Andrews, who moved all the telegraphic request of the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh.

The Lancaster County Republican Primary Election

on the Crawford county plan, resulted for Governor, Jordan 3,479; Hartranft, 1,460; G. Dawson Coleman, 675. National delegates were instructed for Grant and Colfax.

The Evening Session

was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Petriken's bill creating a Board of Fishery Commissioners, and to provide for the construction of fish ways and the propagation and protection of fish, and appropriating money for the same. The bill makes James Worrell, D. William Seiler and Elbridge McConkey, of Harrisburg, State Fish Commissioners, at five dollars per day and traveling expenses, sixty thousand dollars are appropriated to carry out the improvements in rivers and streams, including ten thousand dollars for a State hatching house. Postponed till to-morrow.

The Apportionment Bill.

The Republicans of the House were in caucus late to-night on the Congressional Apportionment bill, determining to leave Allegheny county to the decision of the Democratic delegates. The Allegheny delegates of both Houses held a caucus, recommending that the north side of the river be kept intact, and as near as the lower part of the south side as will make a district, the balance of the county to be the other district, including Pittsburgh. They meet again to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The free pipe bill, authorizing companies to be formed under the General Manufacturing and Mining Law, for laying pipe for transportation of oil came up. Mr. McJunkin offered the following amendment: Provided, That no line of pipe shall be laid under authority of this act within five miles of the State line for the purpose of carrying oil out of the State, and that owners, producers and shippers of all oil intended for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York using pipe laid under this act, shall give the preference to lines of road traversing the greatest distance in this State, at the same rates for transportation." This is understood to be a compromise between the oil producers and transportation companies, and to be a settlement of the existing difficulties in the oil regions. The bill passed as amended by McJunkin, and having passed the Senate in a brief time was signed by the Governor and is now a law.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to so amend the municipal code as to remove from cities and villages the power to prohibit the sale of native wine, ale, beer and porter.

The House passed a bill making it unlawful for judges of elections to postpone the counting of the votes or to adjourn for any time or to any place, or to remove the ballot box from the place of voting, or from the custody of all the judges. The House spent all the evening discussing the bill providing for the election of delegates to the constitutional election and finally laid it on the table. There was quite a diversity of opinion as to what the delegates should be elected. A proposition to postpone the election until April, 1873, was voted down.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 12.—The Legislature met to-day, the principal object being to apportion the State into Congressional districts and devise measures for improving the State finances. Governor Brown sent in a brief message, reiterating the topics of legislation by which the Legislature must be governed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over Iowa will probably move northeastwardly over Lake Huron, and cause a severe storm with diminishing winds once southeastward and eastward to the Atlantic, and winds gradually backing to northerly and westerly with pleasant weather will prevail on Wednesday over New England, Middle, South, Atlantic and Western Gulf states, with rising temperature. An area of threatening weather will probably extend southward over the lower lake region, with increasing to very brisk southerly winds, falling barometer, northwesterly winds, falling temperature and clear weather will prevail over the Northwest, and extend on Wednesday to Lake Michigan.

Fire in Sharpsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARPSVILLE, PA., March 12, 1872.

The dry goods store of P. Beil & Son caught about nine o'clock last night, from the explosion of a kerosene lamp, destroying about two-thirds of the goods. Loss about two thousand dollars, fully insured in the North American of Philadelphia.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1872.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced to provide an adequate supply of circulating medium for States needing it. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, on application of the Governors of States, to supply them with treasury notes to an amount which, in connection with national bank notes already furnished, shall make eight dollars for each inhabitant, provided State security is given for the repayment of such sums in fifteen years.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill. The pending question was an amendment repealing the law authorizing the publication of the laws in newspapers. Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to, years 22, nays 21. An amendment was adopted appropriating $50,000 for the publication of laws in newspapers.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment providing that after the publication of the laws of the present Congress the publication of the laws in newspapers shall cease. Adopted.

An amendment was offered raising the salaries of Assistant Secretaries, Second Comptroller, Register, Auditor, Commissioner of Customs and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Postmaster General, Superintendents of Money Orders and of Foreign Mails, Commissioner of Pensions and Commissioner of Indian Affairs to $4,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to the amendment, increasing the salaries of all heads of bureaus in the departments to $4,000.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost.

Mr. SAWYER moved to add the Commissioner of Education to the list. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN moved to add the Supervising Officer of Marine Hospital. This gave rise to discussion, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution declaring B. F. Myers entitled to a seat from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district was adopted.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. WOOD criticised the statement of Mr. Dawes a few days since, as to the receipts and expenditures of the government, claiming that the revenues of the present year would reach nearly $576,000,000, and the expenditures not more than $302,000,000, leaving a large surplus which might properly be dispensed with, thereby lightening the burdens of the people.

Mr. DAWES replied, reiterating his former statements.

After further debate, without disposing of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

REDEEMED ERIE.

Gould Throws Up His Hand and Makes Terms with the New Directory.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The resignation of Jay Gould as President of the Erie Railroad is said to have been accomplished as follows: General Sickles was empowered by the Board to offer an ultimatum that Gould, Eldridge, Sherwood and Drake be permitted to retain positions as Directors if they came into the session of the new Board. The General with much difficulty gained access to Gould's stronghold, where, after considerable discussion, the terms were acceded to. These gentlemen attended the session, at which all acts of the new Board were confirmed, and Gould's resignation was offered and accepted. Lynch and his men were dismissed, order restored, and the police left the building. General Dix then took formal possession of the President's room. It is rumored that Judge Ingraham, who is at home sick, has issued an attachment against John Hilton, one of the new Board, for alleged contempt in violating the injunction order issued yesterday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1872.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

The national camp of the Protective Sons of America commenced its session to-day.

It is stated that Mayor Hall will commence suits against the *Tribune* and *Harper's Weekly*, and George Jones, of the *Times*, personally, if the case now on trial results favorably.

Henry Bergh has gone to Savannah for his health, which is precarious.

Alfred Haffly, who commanded the British regiment guarding Napoleon at St. Helena, died in Brooklyn Sunday, aged seventy-eight.

The investigation of the case of Superintendent of Insurance Miller to-day took a singular turn. When A. St. Clair, the police reporter, who collected the material for the articles against Miller, testified in substance that he was employed as a detective, and departed to work up the evidence against Superintendent Miller; that he visited nearly all the officers of companies, and none of them except Jones, of the National Life Company, had any complaints to make. He described the orders received from the managers of the *Times* to work up the case; the story given him by Mrs. Barnes of presents of jewelry to Mrs. Miller, and declared they were made to the wife of Miller, the court house carpenter. Witness admitted that as far as his investigation went, the reports did not justify the charges made. He stated on the contrary that the representations of English, who claimed to want an investigation by the Legislature to get Miller turned out, proved false, and the *Times* editor ordered him to cut him.

A Highway Robber from Toledo Arrested in Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 12, 1872.

A telegram from Toledo yesterday to our Sheriff announced a bold highway robbery there, amounting in the aggregate to twelve thousand dollars, perpetrated by Thos. White, *alias* Mike Callahan, upon John A. Miller, a drover of Gasden, Indiana, and that the robber was on a freight train due here at noon. When the train arrived it was learned that Callahan had got off at Cairo, six miles north of here. Officer Bastable went there on the first train, but the robber had fled through the woods in an eastward direction. Last night about eleven o'clock Callahan came here on a train from the East, stopping at the Cleveland & Toledo depot, asking to be hid. He was shown to a room, when he laid down and was soon asleep, revolver in hand. Charley Helpman, a lad of fifteen, in charge at the depot, immediately informed officers Bastable and O'Neal, who arrested him. Seventy-three dollars in currency was found on his person, a fine gold watch valued at $150, and the revolver. It seems he left some eight thousand dollars in United States bonds at a saloon in Toledo, which were subsequently recovered. It is not known what disposition he made of the balance. Callahan met Miller on the street, pulled out a large knife, demanded his money, and, it is said, stabbed Miller severely before he obtained it. He is now in jail here, and will be taken to Toledo for trial. He formerly worked in Lima, and was known as a very bad character.

STATE POLITICS.

By Associated Press.

LANCASTER, PA., March 12.—The district delegates chosen here to-day to the National Republican Convention were instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Perry county are instructed for General George W. Cass for Governor and Hon. James H. Graham for Supreme Judge.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday says: "A distinguished gentleman declares, in this morning's *Press*, in favor of Professor Wickersham, Superintendent of our Common School System, as his choice for the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We add freely that the Professor would fill the place honestly and ably. We cannot enter the Great Campaign this year with a nominee for Governor who is not fully equipped to champion his party on the stump. We want bold words spoken by a gifted man. We demand a canvass like that of Curtin in 1863, when by his electrical eloquence vitalized and gave victory to the Republican organization. The Republican candidate for Governor of this great State should be one fit to stand in the shoes of Simon Snyder and George Wolf."

The primary election in Lancaster county on Saturday, resulted in the election of Messrs. Henderson and Strohm as delegates to the National Republican Convention, instructed for Grant; and Messrs. Franklin, Diffenderfer, McGowen, Muhlenburg and Brown delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support Col. Frank Jordan for Governor. The *Express* says the new primary election law worked well, and that this was the most fairly conducted election ever held in the county.

The Scranton *Democrat* is opposed to passivism, and calls for a pure, unadulterated Democratic National Convention, to nominate a union pure, original Jacob ticket. "The masses of the Democratic party," it says, "will not be governed by deserters from the enemy's camp."

A NEW YORK street car conductor, of many years' experience, who has been discharged for "knocking down," publishes an expose of the grand stealing operations in vogue among the street car employees there. A conductor of a car receives two dollars a wagon daily, and must divide every week about fifteen dollars between driver, starter and receiver, or else they conspire to throw him behind time and diminish his receipts below the minimum. To get a situation a conductor must pay from twenty to fifty dollars to the Superintendent. Drivers in turn are bled by the foremen of stables, who appoint the best horse to the most liberal, and honest conductors are hunted off the road in a very few days. But few are troubled in that way. On a holiday, when the cars are unusually jammed, a conductor steals from nine to fifteen dollars, but ordinarily from four to eight dollars. In spite of this leak, the main lines in New York pay enormous dividends, and no stock can be bought.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE STATE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Few Returns Received—Indications Favorable to the Republicans.

CONCORD, March 12.—The State election for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Councillors and members of Legislature is being held today. The Republican candidate for Governor is Ezekiel A. Straw; for Railroad Commissioner, Albert S. Twitchell. The Democratic candidate for Governor is James A. Weston. Henry Colany for re-election as Railroad Commissioner. The vote cast is quite heavy notwithstanding the boisterous snow storm.

CONCORD, March 12.—Straw's majority in Manchester will exceed 500. Dover gives Straw 345 majority.

PORTSMOUTH, March 12.—Straw, 1,206; Weston, 880.

CONCORD, March 12, 9:35 P. M.—Returns of the vote for Governor received from fifty-seven towns give Straw, Republican, 13,470; Weston, Democrat, 12,383; Blackmore, Temperance, 85; Cooper, 126, scattering, 45, giving a majority in these towns of 829 for Straw. These towns last year gave Pike, Republican, 10,693; Weston, Democrat, 11,379; Cooper, Labor Reform, Corning, Temperance, and scattering, 243.

BOSTON, March 12.—Straw is probably elected. The indications are that the Legislature is Republican.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—One hundred and twenty towns foot up, Straw, 24,570; Weston, 22,622; Blackmore, temperance, 196; Cooper, Labor Reform, 270; scattering, 71; Straw's majority, 1,411, which will be reduced somewhat by returns to come.

THE LATEST.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 12.—Returns from the State, as far as received, indicate the election of Straw by about 1,500 majority. The Republicans are holding a congratulatory meeting at City Hall. Short speeches are being made, and election returns are being read to the audience. The Republicans have made a gain of seven Representatives in this city, and have probably secured a good working majority in the Legislature.

PORTSMOUTH, March 12.—The Republicans are jubilant over the result of the election, and paraded the streets till a late hour with a band of music. Marcy, Democrat, is defeated by Warren Brown in this Senatorial District, by 200 majority.

CONCORD, N. H., 1:30 A. M., March 13.—One hundred and seventy-four towns give Straw, 32,339; Weston, 29,812; Blackmore, Temperance, 538; Cooper, Labor Reform, 391. The Legislature stands: 167, Republican; 107, Democrat 101, Labor Reform 3, Temperance 2.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Republican Convention—Delegates for Grant.

MADISON, March 12.—The Republican State Convention for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention will meet at the capitol to-morrow at noon. Every indication seems to point that the delegates will be instructed to vote solid for Grant. The delegates will not be instructed for Vice President.

Kentucky Republican Convention.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held to-morrow, are arriving in considerable numbers to-day. General John M. Harlan will probably be permanent chairman. The Convention is strongly for Grant.

Formal Invitation to the National "Liberal" Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—At a meeting of the new departure men at College Hall, to-night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we invite all voters, whether of Democratic, Republican or other party antecedents, who are willing to unite with us in favor of sustaining the Constitution as it is, of civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, general amnesty, the abolition of past political offenses, of local self government, to meet in National Convention at Cincinnati, O., on the first day of May next to decide on the best plan of action to secure the above named objects and the promotion of the general welfare.

Cumulative Voting in Boroughs.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

HON. T. J. Bigham, in his recent lecture on Constitutional Reform, in referring to the question of cumulative voting, said:

"In 1871, in restoring spring elections to the third Tuesday of March, the Legislature limited voters of the borough council, six in number, shall be elected in the manner indicated, in the borough of Bloomsburgh, that is to say, that the people for four one man six times, or six men one each, as at present, or he may vote for two, three, four or five members; he may also vote in fractions of one-fourth, one-third or one-half, so in the aggregate not to exceed six votes.

I think that the lecturer has fallen into a serious error in illustrating the manner in which each elector can vote for the six members of Borough Council. As this is at present a matter of very considerable importance in this locality, from the fact that many boroughs will have to try this experiment at their annual elections next Friday, I propose to point out wherein I think the error is—and this not for the purpose of unkindly criticising the lecturer, but to aid our people in forming a correct judgment in regard to this question.

The act of March 2, 1871, provides that in elections for members of Town Councils each voter may at his option bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number, *in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg*, approved March fourth one thousand eight hundred and seventy."

The Bloomsburg act very clearly defines the manner in which electors may bestow these votes. The fourth section provides "in any case where more persons than one are to be chosen in said town to the same office, for the same time or term of service, each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be so chosen, and may poll his votes as follows, to wit:

"Fourth. Where six persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two or six votes to one."

"Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one, or to give a fraction of a vote to any candidate, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted, and allowed to such candidate."

I have omitted the provisions of the act applying to cases where two, three and four persons are to be chosen, because with us the act has no application except in the election of borough councilmen.

It is evident from a careful examination of the Bloomsburg act that less than one full vote cannot be counted for any candidate, because the manner of voting is in groups, that is to say one vote for each of six persons, one and a half for each four, two for each group of three, three for each of two or six for one. There's no fraction of a vote allowed by the act unless coupled with a whole vote. The latter part of the fifth section of the act, which provides for cases where a voter intends to give a fraction of a vote to a candidate, but it does not allow a bare fraction, or less than one whole vote to be given. Its meaning and the word "distinction" is limited and defined by the preceding part of the act, as in the case of Councilmen, one and a half vote may be given for each of four persons. If this be not the case the fifth without limit, and would give the right to divide a vote into the least comprehensible fractions—a result certainly not contemplated by the Legislature.

The votes can only be cumulated in the manner provided—that is, all the names on the ticket must receive an equal number of votes. The voter has not the right to cumulate as he thinks fit, but as the law prescribes. There can be but five combinations made out of the system—that is one ticket containing one name, one containing two names, one containing three names, one containing four names, and one containing six names, and each name must receive the same number of votes.

The following illustrations will make this more obvious. One voter may desire to cast all his votes for one candidate, and makes his ticket.

John Smith, six votes.

Another voter desires to give his to two candidates, and proposes his ticket,

John Smith, three votes.
John Jones, three votes.

Another casts all for three, and his ticket is,

John Smith, two votes.
John Jones, two votes.
John Robinson, two votes.

Another votes for four, as follows:

John Smith, one and a half votes.
John Jones, one and a half votes.
John Johnson, one and a half votes.
John Robinson, one and a half votes.

The other mode is the old way of putting six names on the ticket without designating any number of votes.

I cannot, without extending this communication to unnecessary length, illustrate what combination would not be lawful. It will suffice to say that all who will understand the system as laid down in the Bloomsburg act, there can be none other than those I have given.

BOROUGH.

At San Francisco, Monday, Captain Elisha Freeman was granted a divorce from Charlotte Freeman, on the ground of fraud in procuring the marriage. Freeman alleged that previous to the marriage he was insane on spiritualism, and believed that he navigated his ship under the direction of the spirit of an old Spanish pirate. Visiting the defendant, who claimed to be a medium, he consulted her to consult as to whether the spirits were genuine or not, he was assured they were, and that in two days he would see at the foot of his bed the woman he must marry. He saw at the time and place predicted the medium herself, and under the direction of spirits, interpreted through her, married her, though much against his will and judgment. On this ground the divorce was granted. Freeman is wealthy.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Eastern Terminus of the Union Pacific Railway.

Mr. Sumner Deceived in the Arms Business.

The French Assembly Asked No Inquiry.

LAND GRABBERS BROUGHT UP SUDDENLY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1872.

Eastern Terminus of the Union Pacific.

The Secretary of the Interior, having referred the question of the proper construction of the law fixing the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Government Directors, the latter have made an unanimous report which, after a full review of the case, expresses the opinion that the terminus must be at Council Bluffs instead of Omaha. The opinion closes as follows: "The provision of said agreement, together with all others tending to change the eastern terminus of said road from the eastern to the west side of the Missouri river, or tending to shift the responsibility of maintaining said Union Pacific bridge from said company to its connecting lines, we find to be in direct and palpable violation of its charter, and detrimental to the interests of the public."

Mr. Sumner Deceived in the Arms Business.

Thomas Richardson, of Ilion, N. Y., sends a copy of the following dispatch here which he has just received from Henry Moreau, Paris: "Mr. Sumner was deceived when stating that the committee of the National Assembly on war contracts adopted a resolution asking the results of the inquiry from the United States government about sales of arms. I have been repeatedly told by the most influential members of the committee that no resolution for such inquiry has been passed nor thought of by the committee. Make of my declaration the use you please."

Relief Bill.

A bill passed the House to-day for the relief of Herman Roester, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, Chicago, provides for the cancellation of all government accounts, of losses of books and stamps through the late fire.

The Chicago Bill.

Several Michigan delegations, representing the lumber interests of that State, arrived here to-day, and propose urging upon the Senate the necessity of having a hearing before the Finance Committee upon the Chicago Relief Bill. Mr. Chandler will make a motion for recommittal in the morning hour to-morrow, and both he and Ferry are sanguine that this motion will be successful. The persistent opposition of the lumbermen and representatives of the lumber interest in Congress to this measure has created comment in several quarters, and the prospects are that the bill will not pass. Action on the free list is being discussed with more earnestness than ever. A strong fight will be made by the friends of the bill against recommittal, but it is believed that the friends of the measure will be developed on the vote for that purpose.

Land Grabbers Get a Set Back.

The land grant and railroad chartering business received a severe set-back in the Senate to-day. Osborne brought up his great Southern Railroad scheme, which on its face simply asks for the right of way through Florida, but which in reality is conceived for the purpose to marshal quite a respectable lobby in its behalf. One of the queer features of the scheme is that the road shall be empowered to mortgage their property and franchises to the extent of thirty thousand dollars per mile, such mortgage to be recorded in the Interior Department. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, in criticising the bill, made some severe comments upon the granting of valuable franchises to irresponsible railroads companies, without organization or capital, who ask these privileges merely that they may sell them to the highest purchaser. In the course of his remarks, he declared the whole land grant policy in such a manner as to bring Pomeroy to his feet in its defense. Pomeroy endeavored to show that but twenty-six millions of acres of lands had been patented under railway grants, and that in stating such grants to amount to nearly three hundred millions of acres, the Senator from Maine had been guilty of gross exaggeration. To this imputation Morrill made a most scathing reply. Stepping out in front of his desk, he shook his finger at Pomeroy, and suggested that his desired further interruption nor information on that quarter. The Senator from Kansas might impose upon himself by such a statement, but not upon intelligent Senators. As to the amount of acres of public lands granted for the construction of roads, he mere number of patents granted only demonstrated that railroads neglected obtaining them in order to avoid paying taxes. It was not

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

THAT must have been a curious and suggestive spectacle in the Senate the other day—Senator TRUMBULL defending the Civil Service Reform, and advocating the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to enable the President to carry out his purposes, while Senator MORTON assailed the Reform, and declared there was nothing wrong in the present system of making recommendations to office. We by no means indorse Senator TRUMBULL in all that he has said and done of late, but we should be very glad if some "organ" or other would enlighten us as to which of these two Senators is in this matter the "administration" Senator, and why MORTON isn't drummed out of the party for placing himself squarely in antagonism with the Executive on this important question?

WE have more than once referred to the extensive and valuable trade with the various groups of the Pacific Ocean which awaited the United States, if proper energy and efforts were *put forth* to secure it. Such a trade has already sprung up between our Pacific ports and one of these groups—the Society Islands—which even now has attained considerable importance, and in course of time bids fair to become much more valuable. A San Francisco paper states that the value of the merchandise entered at that port from Tahiti during the last six months of last year was nearly a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the exports to the same point being of about equal value. The cotton brought from Tahiti is said to be of a very superior quality. England thoroughly understands the prospective commercial value of these various Pacific groups, and is straining every nerve to obtain control of their commerce. In the not far distant future these islands will teem with industrial populations, and that nation which has now the foresight to reach out its hand and gather up the slight threads of trade which hang loosely about them, will ultimately find rich account in having done so.

No prominent men in France just now are the objects of more harsh criticism than the Orleans Princes. The elevation of Prince de Joinville and Duc d'Aumale to their rank in the navy and the army respectively is denounced as a manifest violation of right and justice. One of them became an admiral and the other a general "by favor of the paternal royalty," it is alleged, and with the disappearance of the King, who conferred the favors, their official rank also vanished. If their forfeited positions have been rightfully restored, for the same reason their right to the throne should be recognized. To restore them was equivalent to the erasure of the February revolution from the history of France, and an act which implied contempt for the national will. Still greater indignation is excited in many by the resolution of the Committee which recommends the return of the Orleans property. By the decree of 1852 it was incorporated with the possessions of the nation, a decree as valid and binding as any other decree passed after the revolution. Then, at a time when France is staggering under its enormous burden of debt, and humbled by the foreigner and almost fainting under its efforts to escape from the perils by which it is beset, for men who pretend to be deliverers of their country to ask for the gift of a hundred millions seems rather inconsistent. Indeed many say "it is the climax of impudent rapacity." While this claim makes the Prince odious, their conduct as members of the Assembly makes them ridiculous. The chief reason assigned by them for violating their word in taking seat in the Assembly was the necessity of representing their constituents. The electors of Oise and of La Manche had chosen them their deputies, and it was absurd and revolting to suppose that through any trifling scruples they might leave those respectable electors without deputies to speak and vote for them. This was the argument. And yet to avoid unpopularity rather than compromise their royal aspirations, these conscientious representatives continue always to be absent from the Assembly when any entangling question or any subject of national importance is under discussion.

"AN Italian, who evidently writes from personal knowledge of his subject, has lately published an interesting account of the manner in which Pius the Ninth is accustomed to spend his time. On days when visitors are not received, His Holiness talks about political affairs with Cardinal ANTONELLI and about church affairs with Cardinal PATRIZZI. It seems that the Pope is rather fond of giving audience, and enjoys the display of such occasions as well as the sight of the people who seek his presence. The ceremonial observed at these audiences is well known to be very imposing. After walking, properly attended, in the gardens for a couple of hours, the Pope reads those letters reserved for his inspection as being worthy of his personal attention. Many such letters are daily received from Kings, Queens and other distinguished persons. To communications from the rival Court in Rome, of which many come in, the Pope gives prompt attention, and often smiles at their contents. These are sometimes answered in his own hand in Latin or Greek. His written characters are small and distinct as those of a woman. This serious business having been dispatched, His Holiness hears the newspapers read, namely the *Roman Chronicle* and the satirical paper called the *Fischietto*, in which hits at the Italian Government or the City Council are much relished. Even caricatures are looked at and made the subjects of remarks which are certain to be repeated. When speaking of prominent Italian politicians the Pope freely indulges in irony, as when he refers to one of them as "that honest man MINGHETTI." Of this class in general it appears that His Holiness holds pretty much the same opinion which MR. MARSH expressed in his unfortunate letter, and he reproaches them with having worried him in his old age. They ought, he thinks, to have spared his grey hairs and reserved their encroachments for his successor. In this the infallible seems hardly reasonable, as events did not permit delay. It is surprising to learn that the Holy Father regards VICTOR EMMANUEL with real respect, and does not allow his attendants to speak evil of the King, "the only Italian who has a good heart—in his own despite," as he adds with a smile. The Italian whom we report, says that the Pope will not leave Rome. "I have only a few days to live. I have nothing to reproach myself with, and hope that my successor will restore peace to the Church, since the Church must triumph." This is his language. Of deep religious convictions, and yet of a soft and yielding disposition, he is afraid of shining by the recognition of accomplished facts, as he has sworn to maintain the Church in its possessions.

TWO WAYS TO STATE A CASE.

Few public men have devoted to the question of our national industries and resources the prolonged, comprehensive and painstaking study which Hon. W. D. KELLEY has given; and few, therefore, have either the ability or the right to speak upon the subject of our revenues and finances with the directness and authority which he possesses. The somewhat sombre view which MR. DAWES the other day took of our national receipts and expenditures was quite dispelled by the more accurate and exhaustive knowledge which MR. KELLEY subsequently brought to bear upon the subject. According to the calculation of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means the country would next year be compelled to enter the market as a borrower to the extent of ten millions of dollars, should the contemplated reductions of taxation be made. MR. DAWES, however, has a better acquaintance with statistics than with principles; while MR. KELLEY, who is not one whit behind him in the extent and variety of his information, discerns also the mighty productive forces and energies that are constantly at work among us, and so is able to cast a broader and more truthful horoscope than his fellow-member. MR. KELLEY showed, upon the basis of the receipts of the first six months of the current fiscal year, that notwithstanding there had been a repeal of taxes and duties to the amount of about fifty-five millions of dollars for the year, the revenues of the country would actually be larger than they were last year, when these taxes and duties were collected; and further demonstrated, after a critical survey of the whole question, that we might, by avoiding injudicious and excessive appropriations, effect yet another reduction to the amount of at least seventy millions of dollars, without the slightest risk of compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a single penny from the balance which he keeps on hand. Taking into account the steadily increasing expansion of our resources and industries—and it is the only way of arriving at anything like accurate conclusions concerning the matter—together with our increasing ability to consume dutiable goods, MR. KELLEY computes that the income of the Government for the present year will fall but little, if any short of four hundred millions of dollars—a sum from seventy to ninety millions in excess of the estimates and of probable expenditures, including the required payment on account of the funded debt. As we have said, MR. KELLEY is entitled to speak with authority concerning all these matters; but even he should bear in mind that, wonderful as is the vitality and elasticity of the country, it is not so strong but that the tariff tinkers, should they succeed in their design of throwing the bulk of the contemplated reduction on the products of our home industries, may prove his hopeful prophecy untrue. In the struggle which is presently to come over the bill to be reported from the Ways and Means Committee, there will be need of all his knowledge, ability and earnestness, if these varied industries, and the bountiful properities which continually blossom out of them, are to be preserved in tact.

THE House of Representatives does better than the Senate. Although unanimous consent was not at once obtained, the majority did not hesitate to order a committee to investigate Secretary ROBESON's management of the Navy Department. MR. BLAIR, the mover, is one of the strong men of the House, and though his Republicanism, like his character, has ever been of the truest stamp, it now stands in danger of being assailed. It certainly would have been on the spot had CONKLING been a member of that body. The charges against the Secretary are serious and MR. BLAIR is convinced that an investigation is called for. We say the House did better than the Senate is in the habit of doing in such matters, because it ordered the investigation without debate, and made no attempt to pack a committee that it might not be done in earnest. The best remains to be said: the Secretary says he courts investigation and defies his accusers. Herein he is conspicuous.

Obituary.

HON. JOHN GRAYSON.

The Hon. John Grayson died at his residence in Washington, Pennsylvania, yesterday, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. Grayson was a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812. In 1817 he established the Washington *Examiner*, and was its editor and proprietor for about forty years. He was subsequently appointed Associate Judge of the courts of Washington county, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity. He also filled for several years the office of Pension Agent in this city. Mr. Grayson was widely known and esteemed as an honest and upright man, and his death, although anticipated by his immediate friends, will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

The oldest manufacturer of cotton goods in the United States, Mr. Moran, father of the Philadelphia publisher of that name and of the Secretary of the American Legation at London, died at his residence at Norristown, in this State, last Saturday evening, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Moran, in addition to his creditable connection with the cotton manufacturing industries of the country, was also for many years Superintendent of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where he was greatly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. While occupying this position he attracted the notice and acquired the friendship of President Lincoln, who subsequently nominated him to an important Consulate, which, however, he declined. Mr. Moran was possessed of unusual energy and ability, and his loss will be felt by all who knew him.

Another respected citizen of the last generation—Hon. Jacob S. Yost—died at his residence in Pottstown, on the 7th instant, at the age of seventy-one years. During many years of his life Mr. Yost was an active Democratic politician, and was at different times a member of the Legislature and of Congress, Collector of Tolls at Philadelphia, and Marshal for the Eastern District of the State. At the time of his death he was President of two important industrial corporations.

CONSIDERABLE excitement exists in the Western States (and it is said to be spreading to the East) concerning the alleged gold discoveries among the Black Hills of Dakota. An exploring and mining association has already been organized at Sioux City, and large parties are reported to be getting ready to start for the scene of the alleged discovery as soon as the Spring opens. It is stated by some that the reports, highly colored as they are, are far below the real facts of the case; while others, who claim to be equally well informed, deny the existence of gold in paying quantities, and assert that the localities of the alleged deposits are within the limits of Indian reservations, and cannot legally be touched. It is to be hoped that great caution may be exercised by persons inclined to put faith in the reports; and this would seem to be all the more necessary for the reason that the agent of the Associated Press at Sioux City, who is also the telegraph operator at that point, holds the position of Treasurer and Secretary of the exploring company referred to, which is probly more of a speculative than a practical character.

IN 1866, and again in 1870, when small-pox prevailed in Paris with more than common virulence, DR. LANOIX gained considerable distinction by the force with which he urged the opinion that vaccination to be an effectual preventative from the disease, must be performed with vaccine matter derived directly from the cow. He also insisted earnestly upon the danger of propagating diseases and constitutional taints through matter taken from the human subject. Dr. Lanoix lately arrived in New York with a supply of heifers from his Paris establishment, and is prepared to vaccinate the Gothamites on an extensive scale. We believe, however, that the reform was fully introduced there before his arrival. With his compatriots the French heifers, no doubt, give Dr. Lanoix a detailed advantage.

THE Bonapartist reaction in France is said to be becoming more pronounced and unmistakable every day. People are beginning to think seriously of what would probably happen in the event of the death of M. Thiers, now likely to occur at any moment, and it is reported there are very few who do not agree that the result would be the reappearance of the Empire or the Commune. Meanwhile photographs of Napoleon III reading a book, with his head resting upon one hand, and with the red ribbon of the Legion of the Legion d'Honneur in his button-hole, are for sale in every shop, while pictures of the Empress and of the good-natured looking Prince have appeared by hundreds in the Paris stores. All of these had disappeared after the last reaction, and their reappearance indicates in a way a new change of public feeling.

PERHAPS the toughest joke which Judge DAVIS, the millionaire nominee of the Independent Labor Reformers, has as yet been called upon to digest is the declaration of Henry Clay Dean, the hero of the single nether garment, that he is "very much pleased with both the platform and the nomination of the National Labor Reform Convention," and that "various meetings ought to be called everywhere to endorse this movement." He calls it "the best movement in the last ten years." It is possible that the unsavory old copperhead has at last some glimmering conception of his condition and needs, and fancies that this "movement," in question may bring him in a supply of Schurz.

"The report for 1871 of the Bureau of Education shows 5,600,074 persons over ten years of age who cannot write. There are 5.7 persons in every 100 in the Northern States, and 20 out of 100 in the Southern. This cloud of ignorance is a sad feature in our republican institutions. Nearly half of these are males, and will become voters—two and a half millions of voters who cannot read! Just think of it.—*New York Express.*

And when the Educational Bill, which was expressly designed to remedy this deplorable condition of affairs, by encouraging the various States of the Union to establish free schools and otherwise to promote the progress of education and intelligence, was recently brought up for discussion, the great majority of the Democratic members of Congress opposed it from beginning to end. Just think of it.

THE Congressional apportionment bill don't suit Philadelphia. The *Post* pronounces it "an elegant piece of gerrymandering," a device "to serve the Congressional aspirations of a few professional politicians. The "motive" for thus cutting out "the first five districts," the *Post* adds, "is simply to arrange matters so as to secure one or two districts in the interest of certain individuals, whose exclusive connection with the machinery that has been so long controlling our municipal affairs, will enable them to so "set up" the nominating conventions as to have themselves placed in the Congressional race course." Is it probable that the districts could be formed to suit everybody?

A RECENT letter, dated at Helena City, Montana Territory, contains the following: Helena City is steadily growing in wealth and enterprise. Our new smelting works for reducing silver ore, for which a company was organized late last autumn and stock raised to the amount of $40,000, are now up and running successfully in spite of the difficulties of the season. It has given a great impetus to the discovery and development of silver lodes, which are both numerous and rich in this section. Never since Montana will export more silver than Nevada, if present promise comes near fulfillment.

THE bill which recently passed the Illinois Legislature, authorizing cities, incorporated towns and towhships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms, is now a law, having been signed by the Governor, and any or every town in the State may now, by levying a small tax, establish a free library. This law, if taken advantage of by the people, will prove of incalculable public benefit. Would not a liberal free library system be likely to prove a valuable adjunct to our own system of popular education?

THE United States Supreme Court, which will not be in session the present week owing to the pressure of business, will be detained in session until the 1st of June, which is several weeks longer than usual. Judge Nelson, it is understood, will probably not again take his seat upon the bench. His health has been so critical that he has rarely been able to leave his room during the past winter. He is still at his home in Cooperstown, New York.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A report is going the rounds of the press of an Iowa youth who was recently killed by drinking concentrated lye. This perhaps accounts for the strong reluctance which certain of our contemporaries not a thousand miles away manifest to swallowing their own words when caught in flagrant misstatements.

The dimensions of the Grand Jubilee Coliseum in Boston have been definitely fixed upon. It is to be 550 feet in length by 350 feet in width. The height in the clear between the parquet and the center of the roof will be 140 feet. The roof will be supported by 22 arches of 400 feet span, resting upon piles, from which will arise the exterior walls of the structure. The galleries will be 75 feet wide on the two sides and end fronting the orchestra. The building will stand only for one year, and will be built more for utility than beauty.

It is not generally known that oysters and clams can see. It is, however, the fact. They have not regularly constructed eyes which give distinct impressions of objects on a retina, but they have floating nerve filaments ranged among the gill fringers, that give them a sense of light. They are rudimental optics, but sufficient for all the purposes of these very humble animal forms.

England evidently does not intend that any other Alabama claims shall ever be saddled upon her, if watchfulness over suspected vessels can prevent it. It appears that in the beginning of last year two steamers which were about to clear from Liverpool for New York and Havana were seized by order of the British Government, on the suspicion, it is said, that they were intended to be used as war vessels in the interest of the Cuban insurgents. The owner of the vessels satisfied the government that the suspicion was unfounded, and he now seeks to recover about $80,000 for the losses which he sustained by the detention of the vessels.

A geologist who has been studying the rock sculptures found in different parts of Ohio, thinks them indicative of something higher than the present symbolical or picture writing of the Indians. He finds that they have many characters in common with the Oriental sign-writing or hieroglyphic alphabets, and specially notes the resemblance to a bird-track character which was used by the Chinese in their syllable alphabet some eight centuries before Christ.

Since the acquisition of Alaska the San Francisco fur trade has assumed large proportions, and it is growing larger every year. Last year the importation of raw furs into that city was valued at $2,000,000. The most of these were soon after their arrival exported.

Business in brains is brisk. Since January 1, 1871, the whole number of copyrights issued up to the end of February amounts to over 13,000. This includes copyrights for books, periodicals, newspapers, music, works of art and various other subjects. November and December are the heaviest months of the publishing business.

The Department of the Interior has issued a map of the proposed Yellowstone National Park, from surveys made last year under direction of F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist. It contains no less than 3,500 square miles, and 600 distinct hot springs, or clusters of springs. The wonders of that most remarkable country have been described in the columns of the COMMERCIAL.

The cooperative novel, "Six of One and Half a Dozen of the Other," which has been running as a serial in *Old and New*, is the joint work of Rev. E. E. Hale, Mrs. Stowe, Miss Lucretia P. Hale, Mrs. Whitney, F. B. Perkins, and the late F. W. Loring.

Experiments have lately been tried at crossing the buffaloes with domestic cattle, and the result is pronounced highly satisfactory; a breed of animals being produced which retains many of the valuable properties of both breeds. The animals are large and strong; the chief objection to them being that no ordinary fence stops them for a moment, and that they love the water so much that they will swim and sport in it even when it is full of floating ice.

The first detachment of Catholic missionaries who are to be sent by Archbishop Manning to work among the negroes of the South, has arrived and commenced operations. About 2,500 priests are to be sent to this country for that purpose, and when it is considered how successful the Catholic missions always are, and how peculiarly fitted that religion is to attract the attention and engage the minds of the blacks, it will be seen that the Protestants have need to pay more attention to this field.

PERSONAL.

The death is announced of a niece of Queen Victoria of England—the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, youngest daughter of the Queen's half sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe, of scarlet fever, at Meiningen.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have completed their tour of Europe, and arrived in Lisbon, from which port they sail for Rio Janeiro to-day, the 13th instant.

Bayard Taylor is supposed to be the author of "The Diversions of the Echo Club," which are running in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Sir William Jenner, the British court physician, has been invested by Queen Victoria with the insignia of the order of Knight Commander of the Bath, in recognition of the value of his services during the recent illness of the Prince of Wales.

In about two months from this time we may expect a visit to this country from Mme. Lucca, the Berlin cantatrice. We shall be lucky to get her, for she is said to be as charming a woman as she is incomparable an artiste.

The great Italian tragedian, Salvini, is at present, or was lately, playing an engagement in Rome. A correspondent thus writes of his "Othello:"

"That was a horrible treat. Salvini plays it as I never saw it played. He gives an entirely new interpretation. I was bewildered, and felt I had never before seen Shakspeare's 'Othello' represented. It is no stately, dignified, half Spaniard and half Moor, but a thick-lipped half Moor and half African, with fiery passions which, when roused, dethrone reason and make him act like a madman, as he is. Salvini's by-play is everything. I never saw a character so intelligently developed, so living, created—so richly completed and filled up.

"The night he played Othello it was Salvini's benefit night—and such a house! so brilliant and crowded. We were all upset with numberless new conceptions of the great actor. But we were satisfied, indeed, when in the close Salvini deliberately cuts his throat before the audience as he says:

"I took by the throat the circumcised dog
And smote him thus"—

instead of stabbing himself, as the play direction says, and as every actor I have ever seen does it.

"But," says Story, the American sculptor, who heard a lady condemning the manner, "Salvini is right. Think a moment: the wrongdoers of the Moors were curved ones—how could he stab himself?"

Mrs. Lincoln's faculties are said to be rapidly failing. She has become a convert to the "spiritualistic" theory, and has a passion for traveling about *incog.* Recently she registered herself at an Auburn, N. Y., hotel as Mrs. Linder. Here she met a distinguished clairvoyant physician with whom she was so well pleased that she intends in a few weeks to put herself under his charge, as she is in very poor health.

John Bright's ideas are sound and vigorous enough, even if his health is a good deal impaired. In a recent letter to a friend, the great English Commoner says: "I think the great revolution of opinion on many questions which is now being witnessed in this country (England) is owing mainly to the freedom of the newspaper press," which is unquestionably the correct view of the matter.

The last surviving son of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, died recently in his eighty-second year. Burns had six children, of whom three sons survived infancy. The second of these—William Nicol Burns—outlived both his brothers by a number of years. He was an officer in the service of the East India Company, from which he retired on half pay after thirty years ago. Col. Burns's recollections of his father were not many nor very distinct, since he was but five years old when the poet died. He was named after his father's friend William Nicol, a master in the Edinburgh High School, and one of the celebrities named in "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Maut." Col. Burns has been buried in the Burns mausoleum, at Dumfries, under his father, his brothers, and his world-widely celebrated mother, Jennie Armour, nee.

COMMANDER Etholen, of the Russian navy, has arrived in this country. One particular object of his visit is to establish a line of steamers between St. Petersburg and New York, stopping at intermediate ports. The Russian government have allowed a large subsidy to the company which this gentleman represents. He wishes now to establish a communication between railroad and steamship companies in the United States, and to have two of the steamers built in this country, and carry the American flag, making it really a Russian-American company.

Says a New York paper: "The theaters and the opera are all making money, notwithstanding the restraining influences of the Lenten season. The Academy matinee to-day yielded about $6,000, which, added to the receipts of last night, makes a total for the two performances of about $12,500. Nilsson is going back to Philadelphia about the middle of next month, after which she will sail for Europe with a balance to her credit, as the net result of her American campaign, of not far from $100,000."

THE New York Custom House investigation has borne fruit—the Leet "General Order" business has been broken up. This is worth all it has cost; and is a result which shows what blind guides such men as Conkling are. It is by reason of their course that the credit which should have been won by the reform has been neutralized, if worse is not the fact.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ in Pennsylvania, is for union with the "liberal Republicans," as much as intimates its willingness to go for DAVIS and PARKER, and holds that their nomination "augurs well for the future."

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks "the indications are pretty plain that Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, will not support Gen. Grant for re-election, even if he be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention."

It is not so certain that Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, is not in the "liberal Republican" movement. A Springfield letter intimates that that he is, and those who know him will concede the inherent probability of the report.

THERE is a good desk in one of the divisions of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in Washington, which has become the object of quite a lively contest for possession by the lady clerks employed in the office, insomuch that every lady clerk who has been assigned thereto has had the good fortune to date her matrimonial felicity from the time of its occupancy. Two very attractive and intelligent employes of the bureau, Miss J. and Miss H., have within two years been led from the desk to the hymeneal altar, and a third, a blushing and beautiful widow, now the fortunate possessor, will, if report be true, shortly follow the example of her predecessors. Several extremely handsome, amiable and excellent lady clerks belonging to the division are watching with tender anxiety for the moment to arrive when the next vacancy shall occur, with a view to the contingent advantages attaching thereto. A number of crusty bachelors, who deserve scourging for their selfish and malicious sentiments, denominate this the "Dangerous Desk," and are in mortal fear of its influence.

PROF. MARSH, of Yale College, at a meeting of the Connecticut Academy at the Sheffield Scientific School in New Haven, gave a brief description of his tour to the West, last summer, and said, among other facts, he found in Kansas the fossil of gigantic saurians and mineral reptiles. In the bridge basin he found a region full of reptile fossils, and still further west, in the basaltic region, he found vast quantities of three-toed fossil horses. The party also collected a quantity of Indian relics, and in Central America a large quantity of idols.

Lassitude and Debility.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the physical prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the physique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which Nature has denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the penetrating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts specially to be recommended to travelers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

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LECAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WM MARDORF, of Butler County.

A Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear at the 22d DAY OF MARCH 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 59 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

W. S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

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We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BICARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Urpaline," and the perfection of construction of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of it is insured. Soda which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce

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Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork Done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.

We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

FACTORY TO RENT.

A Building suitable for Factory, built for Turner Hall, in Cumberland, Maryland.

Ten Thousand Inhabitants and no Manufactories, but large Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 50 feet square, will be supplied by owner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening for mining regions draw their supplies from Cumberland. Address or apply to

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F. S.—Railroad center, two Roads to Pittsburgh, two to New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia, and Canal, &c., &c., and three Railroads to mining regions in vicinity.

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BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes.

Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Slips' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.

A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at

John W. Mason & Co.'s,

43 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT,

ON APRIL 1st,

TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,

Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached. Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to

JOHN McDEVITT,

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DRY GOODS.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
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DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

100 CASES

McMurray's Mountain Corn.

200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY

Samuel H. Baird,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best qualities of Goods.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER, price $5 50. Over 15,000 sold in six months.

Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD IN ALL CASES OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. ws

FOURTH LIST, 1872, OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's of ce

PITTSBURGH.

FIRST WARD—TAVERNS.

Eliza Williams, No. 18 Fourth avenue; Barbara Stein, No. 18 Market street; Mary Magdalena Lutz, No. 5 Wood street; C. O. Smith, No. 34 Diamond Square; Charles Schaffer, No. 41 Diamond street; Perry McLaughlin, No. 44 Fourth avenue; Frederick Westhoper, Nos. 89 and 90 Federal avenue; Henry Sweeney, No. 101 Market street; M. Grogan & Co., O. G., No. 23 Diamond Square.

SECOND WARD—TAVERNS.

James Sheridan, No. 1 Grant street; David T. Williams, No. 11 Grant street; Bernhard Remark, No. 205 Second street; Michael Stevens, No. 293 Second avenue.

THIRD WARD—TAVERNS.

John Shaffer, No. 18 Fifth avenue; Hanuft & Haley, No. 44 Market alley; Bernhard Bruno, No. 111 Wood street; Mary Ulrich, No. 39 Diamond street; Stephen Hanauer, No. 41 Diamond street; Anthony Hauck, No. 200 Liberty street; B. Ash, No. 132 Smithfield street; Vincent Singer, No. 1,009 Penn street; Wm. Holtzheimer, F. H., No. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue; August Wagner, No. 1,129 Penn street; Edward street; Jeremiah Holland, F. H., No. 79 Virgin alley.

FOURTH WARD—TAVERNS.

Nave & Fortney, Nos. 7 and 9 Sixth street; Roger Sweeney, No. 4 Seventh street; Neal McCallion, No. 19 Seventh street; Bernhardt & Friday, O. G., Nos. 381 and 386 Penn avenue.

FIFTH WARD—TAVERNS.

Nancy Strain, No. — Washington street; John Russell, No. 41 Wylie street; Jno. C. Patch, No. 54 Fifth avenue; Robert Stehle, No. — Fifth avenue; John Murtz, No. 124 Grant street; William McCartney, No. 9 Wylie street; Edward McGinley, No. 110 Webster street; Mary Dilworth, No. 36 Webster avenue; Andrew Mellett, No. 3 Wylie street; Patrick McBride, No. — Webster avenue.

SIXTH WARD—TAVERNS.

Michael Flinn, No. 1002 Penn street; John Cronin, No. 749 Penn street; James Hunt, No. 883 Penn street; Joseph Miller, No. 1027 Penn street; Patrick Castilon, No. 768 Penn avenue; William Isenaes, No. 1026 Penn avenue.

FOURTEENTH WARD—TAVERNS.

Ann Bennett, No. — Second avenue; R. M. Craig, No. — Second avenue; Edward Hoy, No. — Second avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—TAVERNS.

Michael Williams, No. — Butler street; Daniel Reardon, No. — Butler street; Mary Walther, No. — Butler street; Jacob Ploquet, No. — Sonth street; F. J. Lentz, corner Butler and Thirty-seventh streets; George Brahler, corner Penn and Butler streets; J. B. Faber, F. H., No. — Butler street; Anthony Happ, F. H., No. — Liberty street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—TAVERNS.

Rosa Houck, No. — Butler street; Samuel Shan, No. — Forty fifth street; Michael Gormley, No. — Butler s reet; James Reilly, No. — Butler street; Frank Hoppe, No. — Frankstown avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD—TAVERNS.

Michael Berger, No. — Penn avenue.

ALLEGHENY.

SECOND WARD—TAVERNS.

Lawrence Sproul, No. 201 North avenue; George Walter, No. 183 Federal street; Gottfried Brandstetter, No. 1 Taylor avenue; Christ Krebiher, No. 62 Rosina Vista street; Thomas Kemler, F. H., No. 124 Jackson street; J. F. Paddern, O. G., No. 148 Fremont street.

THIRD WARD—TAVERNS.

Joseph Stelner, No. 141 Ohio street; Henry Hoyt, F. H., No. 153 Third street; Jacob Rosencrantz, O. G., No. 159 Third street.

FOURTH WARD—TAVERNS.

Martin Roschert, No. 74 Ohio street; Wm. Wessel, No. 210 Ohio street; John Mayer, No. 158 Ohio street; George A. Grier, No. 70 Federal street; Hermann Jahnke, Nos.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, BERLIN, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
O. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1872.

We would suggest that, if some of our legislators at Harrisburg wish to have the good will of the banking fraternity, they can do so by getting the Legislature to pass a bill regulating the observance of legal holidays and the payment of commercial paper maturing on those days when they fall on Sunday.

It might be well for the sake of uniformity to make the law the same as in New York. The act of April, 1870, provides that the legal holidays "for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and when either of those days shall occur on Sunday the following Monday shall be deemed a public holiday, and any bill of exchange, bank check and promissory note, made after the passage of this act, which, but for this act, would fall due and payable on such Sunday or Monday, shall become due and payable on the Tuesday next succeeding such days."

Heretofore, in this State, where the legal holidays came on Sunday, they had to be disregarded by bankers, there being no authority under the law to suspend business on either the preceding or succeeding day.

—The question is asked why the difference in quotation of the regular stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the allotment shares, there being only six months in the former case. This difference is mainly accounted for in the fact that the shares carry on them from November last the next May dividend, which will no doubt be $2 50 per share—this and the loss of interest on the money for the allotments bring the two prices about as near together as shares and scrip can be expected. The stock is always has a preference over the scrip evidence of shares to be issued. The sale prices represent very nearly the relative values of the two stocks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents.

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¼	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¼	112½	112¼
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
5-20s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114½	114½	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¼
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¼
United States Railroad	107¾
Central Pacific Railroad	114½
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—Evidence is afforded that the local traffic of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be enormous. Beyond Dakota the route lies through Montana, three times the size of the Empire State of New York, with lands of unsurpassed fertility, unequaled for grazing purposes, and with large deposits of gold, silver, copper and coal—features which, with its pure and salubrious atmosphere and dry climate, are sure to draw to it an immense population. With the extension of the line to Puget Sound, goods will be conveyed between Liverpool and Japan and China in thirteen days less time than by the Suez Canal. Thus, independently of the enormous trade Great Britain, which can afford to neglect nothing that will end in maintaining her ascendency in the far east trade, has all immediate sake in the construction of the Northern Pacific Road.—*Hereputh's Railway Journal, London.*

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 12, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A.M.	A.M.	P. M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Canton			93¾		92½	
Canton Union Pref			94		94	
Quicksilver			24¾		24¾	
Pacific Mail			94		94	
Adams Express			94		94	
Wells, Fargo & Co			73		73	
American Express			72½		72½	
United States Express			70½		70½	
New York Central	98½	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
N. Y. Central scrip			98¾		98¾	
Erie	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Central	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	134	134	134	134	134	134
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
do. preferred	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Fort Wayne	133	133	133	133	133	133
Toledo & Wabash	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
do. preferred	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Toledo & Wabash scrip	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Toledo & Illinois	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Ohio & Mississippi scrip	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chicago & Alton	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
do. preferred	120	120	120	120	120	120
Terre Haute	20	20	20	20	20	20
do. preferred	84	84	84	84	84	84
Chicago & Alton scrip	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Tennessee Union	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Quicksilver	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Adams Express	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Wells, Fargo & Co	73	73	73	73	73	73
American Express	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
U. S. Express	71	71	71	71	71	71
Pacific Mail	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
New York Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
do. pref'd	67	67	67	67	67	67
Harlem	169	169	169	169	169	169
do. pref'd	125	125	125	125	125	125
Reading	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Mich Central	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Northwestern	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
do. pref'd	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Union	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring weak and irregular at $1 21¼ at 21¾. Corn—Dull; No 2 mixed 36¾@36¾c. Oats—No 2 quiet at 30c. Rye—quiet and unchanged. Barley—No 2 quiet at 52@55c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and steady at $11 65@11 70. Lard active and lower, at 8¼@8⅝. Hams plain 9@8c; hams in pickle 7¾@9½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾c; sides 5¼c; sides, clear rib, 7¾@7¾c; clear 6¼@6½c.

HIDES—Dressed in good demand and steady at $4 75@5 00; live active and firm at $4 00@4 50.

HIGHWINES—Dull and steady at 84c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Cotton weak; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 23¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5 20@5 30; common to good extra $6 45@6 75; extra good to choice $6 80@7 40; white wheat western extra $7 50@8 00; Ohio extra $7 50@8 00; choice $8 05@8 50. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 85c. Wheat dull; choice amber Milwaukee $1 30@1 31. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; new western mixed, afloat, 46c; yellow western 47¾@48c. Oats heavy and lower; Ohio and Canada, 36¾@36c; white Ohio 35@35c. Eggs heavy at 25@27. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee nominal. Molasses dull; New Orleans 35@35c. Rice firm 8¾@9¾. Tallow firm; prime 9c. Turpentine dull and heavy at 48c. Rosins dull and heavy; common to fine mess $13 10; prime $11 50@11 75; prime mess $13 50@13 75. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at $5 65@5 75. Lard steady; active and a shade easier; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9c; kettle 9¼c. Butter—Western in good demand at 24@28c. Cheese firm at 15@16c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Dry goods—Although the weather is not very favorable for active trade, still there is a good business doing in styles adapted to the wants of the season, and the market is buoyant. Printing cloths are firm and in good demand in production at 7¾@8c. Printed calicoes of all desirable styles have been made to force prices to 12c, but proved unsuccessful. Percales are in good demand and sold at an advance. Ginghams are also in good demand and sold at an advance. Ginghams are also in good demand and sold at an advance. Ginghams are also

THE VERY LATEST.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Railroad Meeting at Titusville—Propositions from Buffalo and Erie—Failure of Efforts to Conciliate—Rejoicing Over the Free Pipe Law.

TITUSVILLE, March 12.—At the railroad meeting to-day a committee was appointed to look into the matter of building a railroad to Buffalo, also one to Erie. A delegation of one hundred was present from Buffalo, including Mayor Brush, who was authorized to pledge one million dollars toward a road over their route. Fifty delegates from Erie attended, among them Senator Lowry, who in behalf of Erie obligated to build one-half the road to Erie. A Jamestown delegation of twenty were present. The meeting was enthusiastic and the people determined to place themselves beyond the reach of that gigantic monopoly known as the Southern Improvement Company. Charters will be obtained and books opened for subscriptions to the stock of the railroad to Buffalo and Erie.

Agents of Commodore Vanderbilt and Col. Scott, who have been here with a view of compromise or conciliation, have been unsuccessful and must return acknowledging themselves utterly defeated in their attempt to monopolize the business of petroleum.

A free pipe bill passed both houses to-day and became a law, which creates great rejoicings among the anti-monopolists, as it will enable them to immediately build pipe lines to Erie and Pittsburgh, giving them advantages of exportation of their great product, petroleum, to Europe. And thus dies the great Anaconda, the Southern Improvement Company.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1872.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING, RESTORATION OF COMMERCE, ETC.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate to-day his report as to the means of establishing iron ship-building, economizing expenditures in the navy, and restoring commerce. He favors the erection by government aid of building yards, situated with reference to the ready supply of material, and so arranged as to unite in one establishment all the means to convert this material, through all its processes, into iron ships. If the duties now imposed on foreign materials amount to prohibition to ship-building, a bounty equal to these duties should be given, on condition that American materials only should be used, to thus stimulate production in our own country of all that is required for commercial independence. Through the aid of steamships the foreign commerce of Great Britain has now reached in and for the present fiscal year the sum of $2,910,000,000. The aggregate of the world's commerce is estimated at $9,217,000,000. Great Britain, by the aid of her steamship lines in quick and cheap transportation, has gained about one-third of the entire commerce of the world. We must resort to the same means, not from a single place, but all outposts of the country as she did. The routes should be selected for the present and future requirements of commerce. Coaling stations ought to be provided to guard against great steaming distance. When favorably located these will answer for places of interchange, and thus depots of commerce will be made for our manufactures and other products, and articles received in exchange will reach us by a simple and cheaper means, the profits inuring to the United States. Commerce will thus be divested of many of its burdens, and tend to the rapid increase of our general wealth. The secretary recommends one depot in the Mediterranean, one in the West Indies, one on the Isthmus, and goes on to say it is proper to suggest chief lines of communication with which may be gradually established. These lines number in all seventeen with traveling connection and terminal and connecting ports. Six lines are named as immediately necessary. These lines are the Mexican Gulf line, Pacific Island line, Queenstown and Liverpool line, Galway and Glasgow line, Southampton, Vlissingen and Antwerp line, Lisbon, Gibraltar and Italian line. These form part of the system to which others are tributary.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The total amount of called 1862 bonds under the three several calls redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury up to the close of business to-day was $104,281,800.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Under a recent act of the Mississippi Legislature all the railroads in the State are to get $40,000 a mile subsidy, and are required to pay into the State Treasury one and a half per cent. of gross receipts within two years after receiving such subsidy.

The Supreme Court at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday set aside the verdict in the Medlicott case and ordered a new trial, mainly on the ground that the lower court admitted as testimony the dying statement of Ruth, the murdered man.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., states that the civil rights bill, giving equal rights to all persons on all public conveyances and in hotels, theaters and places of amusement has become a law. A negro and his wife took a seat in the theater Monday night to test the law, and were ejected.

At Greenbush, New York, yesterday, Sam'l Fargue shot his wife dead, fired at his daughter without effect, and cut his own throat with a jagged, rusty jack-knife, dying from the wound.

The Russian fleet, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, sailed yesterday from Havana for Rio de Janeiro. The forts and vessels in the harbor fired a salute.

A Jefferson City (Missouri) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* states that the recent report of an interview between the President of the New York *Sun* and Governor Brown was manufactured out of whole cloth. The Governor was sick in bed when the reporter was in Jefferson City, and left that day.

Latest news from San Domingo is to the effect that Baez is again powerful. He has recently retaken the towns of Savaneta and Guayabin and executed seventeen revolutionists. The Dominican authorities seized the Spanish schooner Julia on suspicion of smuggling and unrigged her. They subsequently restored her sails and rudder at the demand of the commander of the Spanish ship-of-war Tornado, but Baez rejected his additional demand for $10,000 damages, and the Tornado let without her usual salute. Baez is infuriated at the slight. Cabral has 2,000 men, but remains inactive for want of funds and ammunition. Baez, with 5,000, intends to attack him.

A mass meeting of colored employees of tobacco manufacturers in Richmond, Va., adopted resolutions deprecating the tardiness of Congress in disposing of the tobacco tax, and asking that this question, on which the sustenance of so many poor of the State depends, be at once acted on.

The Government of Prince Edwards Island was defeated and the House dissolved on Monday.

The loss by the burning of the Meriden malleable iron works, in Meriden, Conn., Monday night, was about $80,000; insurance $42,000.

The case of Brigham Young was called in the United States Court at Salt Lake, on Monday, and witnesses required to enter into recognizance to appear when called for. Defendant's counsel having inquired when the trial would come off, was informed that an adjourned term would probably be held for that purpose, but no definite information could be given until the return of Chief Justice McKean from Washington.

As an item indicative of the consequences that must ensue if the present reckless slashing down of the trees shall continue, the Philadelphia *Press* states that at the present rate of consumption, it is calculated by the most experienced lumbermen that in ten years the manufacture of lumber in Pennsylvania will be confined to a dozen firms, composed of men who have had the foresight to look far into the future and the means to make large purchases of timber lands when it was possible to do so, which is no longer the case.

IN TROUBLE.

A Couple of Mt. Pleasant Sports Come to Grief.

Yesterday morning two young men giving the names of James Shiveler and Geo. Atcheson called at a saloon in East Liberty kept by Mr. Clarke. They asked for and obtained a couple of glasses of liquor and in payment offered a ten dollar bill. A young woman, who was attending the bar, had not the change and asked a gentleman present to change the bill. This he did, and Shiveler and Atcheson continued to drink and became intoxicated. Subsequently they went to the Western Hotel and took lodgings. The man who had changed the bill in the meantime returned to the tavern and said that it was counterfeit, and demanded his good money back. This was returned, and then Mr. Clarke took pains to have the arrest of the two men on a charge of disorderly conduct in his saloon, in order to secure them and keep them in custody until he could prefer a charge of passing counterfeit money against them. Lieut. Chidlow and Officer McWilliams succeeded in arresting the two, and conducted them to the East Liberty lock-up. On being searched there was found on them a skeleton key, a bottle of chloroform and an ounce or two of opium. They were committed and last evening were brought to the Diamond street station. Here Atcheson made a confession, stating that he and Shiveler had a fight at Mt. Pleasant, where Shiveler broke a bottle over the scuffle. Shiveler had shot at a constable. They were locked up for disposition to-day, and a telegram was forwarded to Mt. Pleasant. In answer Justice Shideler asked that the two men be held to answer for shooting at Constable Fretts. What with a charge of passing counterfeit money, and another of felonious assault and battery, the young men from the country have some trouble on their minds.

For some time past Anthony Hopkins, a storekeeper on Webster avenue, has been missing barrels from the front of his establishment. Yesterday morning, as he alleges, he caught a colored man named John Moore in the act of removing one barrel. He arrested him and brought him before Alderman McMasters who committed him for a hearing.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, March 12th, 1872.

	Cents.
Mrs. Julia A. Bowers, McKeesport, Pa.	3
Gemaiun Wright, Waterloo, N. Y.	3
Dunbar Iron Company, Dunbar, Pa.	3
Frederick Steckel, Dravosburg, Pa.	3
D. R. Bowling, Dravosburg, Pa.	3
N. B. Foster, Parker's Landing, Pa.	3
Joseph Ledlie, Beaver, Pa.	3
D. L. June & Son, Fremont, Ohio.	3
W. H. Crump, Drawsburg, Pa.	3
E. Beadle, West Elizabeth, Pa.	3
James H. Hussey, Bridgeport, W. Va.	3
George D. Blair, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Miss Ellen Carrington, Washington, D. C.	3
B. F. Custer, Altoona, Pa.	3
Capt. Donaldson, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Messrs. E. S. Jeffray & Co., New York, N. Y.	3
Mrs. Walter P. Jones, Harlem, N. Y.	3
Barney McKerney, Shirden Station, Pa.	1
Neil, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Col. J. M. Reed, Rochester, Pa.	3
J. H. Scott, Grinnell, Iowa.	3
C. S. Stowell, Rouseville, Pa.	3
Messrs. Thomas & Jonah Taylor, Midway Station, Pa.	3
Mr. Wirth, Philadelphia, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 12, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ill.	0	0	0	5
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	5	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	2
Nashville, Tenn.	0	2	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	4
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	1
St. Paul.	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	0	0	3

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Blank indicates river closed.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Business Transacted.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held a regular meeting in their rooms in the High School Building.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Cohen, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Mitchell, McEwen, Praesch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Smith, Wilkinson, and Wilson, President.

The minutes of the meetings of the 12th and 19th of February were read and approved.

The monthly report of the City Superintendent was read and ordered to be filed.

The monthly report of the Principal of the High School stating that the enrollment for the month of February was 313, and the average attendance .277 was received and filed.

The monthly report of the Secretary showed that warrants to the amount of $11,758 01 had been drawn since the meeting of February 13th. Received and filed.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on division of the Howard Sub-School District, reported in favor of the division, and that the lines be the same as divide the ward (Sixteenth) into two precincts. Accepted.

Mr. Kehew moved that the Howard subdistrict be divided in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Craig moved to amend by dividing the Howard sub-district as soon as the parties interested define a line as provided to divide said sub-district as to its assessed valuation as nearly as possible.

Mr. Harrison moved that the gentlemen present from the Howard sub-district be permitted to address the Board, which was agreed to. Mr. A. B. Boal addressed the Board in favor of the proposed division.

Mr. Calvert took the ground that the Board had not the power to divide the sub-district except on petition of the directors of each sub-district.

The Chair ruled that no petition having been received from the sub-district Board that this Board could not act on the proposed division.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Finance, reported as follows:

February 12—Amount due Treasurer.....$28,152 33
Warrants paid to date.....17,542 45

Total.....$45,694 78

The following are the receipts since February 12:

From City Treasurer Cochran, taxes of 1869.....$ 99 00
From City Treasurer Cochran, taxes of 1870.....5,327 67
From City Treasurer Cochran, taxes of 1871.....1,926 35
From sale of bonds.....30,000 00
Amount due Treasurer of Board.....29,341 76

Total.....$45,694 78
Amount of bonds unsold.....17,000 00

Your committee have made several attempts to get a statement from our Collector of taxes, but have as yet failed, but will continue their efforts until they obtain a settlement. Received and filed.

Sundry committees reported organization.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, a vacation of the schools was ordered from the evening of Friday, twenty-ninth instant, until Monday, April eighth.

Mr. Aiken offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Colored Schools be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing a school for colored children in the valley of East Liberty, to supply the wants of colored pupils of the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards, and report at next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Craig, amended so as to extend the privilege to other parts of the city where the same necessity may exist.

The resolution as amended was passed.

The chair announced the Committee on Examinations—Messrs. Craig, Sorrett, McEwen and Hamilton. The Chairman, Mr. Wilson, had been appointed on the committee, at previous meeting by the Board.

The chair announced the monthly Committee on Visitation—Messrs. Cohen, Hamilton, Fleming and Noble.

On motion adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The second performance of the new drama in which Mrs. Chanfrau appears was better than the first. Sensation scenes work more smoothly, and fragmentary dialogue acquires something like coherence with the practice that grows out of repetition. To-night still further improvement may be looked for.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The very palpable hit which the regular company of this theater has made in "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," has given such encouragement to the manager as to warrant the continued presentation of the piece till further notice. It is better to go and see actors, whose ability to please can be relied on, than to run the risk of being bored by "starers" whom we know not of.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

This week is one of exceptional attraction at the Varieties. The programme has not been full of such good things for ever so long. Of course the place is nightly crowded.

The Oratorio of "Esther."

So large an audience assembled in Library Hall last evening as to overflow the seating capacity of the place and render the supply of programmes insufficient. It was a thoroughly interested audience, and hearty enjoyment of the performance was constantly and unmistakably displayed, but these manifestations of satisfaction and delight were quietly decorous, rather than enthusiastically demonstrative.

"Esther" is technically a very light oratorio, and does not absolutely call for any powerful exercise of dramatic expression. For this reason it is much better suited to the exegencies of amateur interpretation than a more ambitious work would be. It has been produced with just enough adventitious aid from the accessories of scenery and costume to relieve it from any suspicion of dullness and monotony. At the same time, needless theatrical effects—which many would object to in view of the Scriptural basis of the story—has been carefully avoided. The subject is mainly treated as an episode in Jewish history, yet with the reverence due to the sacred associations with which it is invested.

The principal characters presented are those of *Esther, King Ahasuerus, Madoni, Haman* and his wife, and Mordecai's sister, and these were severally sustained last evening by Miss Kate E. Brewster, Mr. Harry Horner, Mr. Edward L. Rinehart, Mr. James N. Babcock, Miss Mary V. Smith and Miss Ella Knapp. Around and about them are grouped a number of less conspicuous parts, in which appear Mrs. Horner, B. McClain, Miss Ella Barrymore, Miss Nettie Brown, Miss Sarah E. Dermitt, Miss Emma Ogden, Miss Minnie Maple, Mr. M. P. McDermott, Miss Lizzie Mooney, Mr. C. H. Mayer, Mr. George Wing, Mr. J. Unger, Mr. J. W. Boyd, Mr. C. Poindexter, Mr. A. Palmer, Mr. E. P. Long, and a large and efficient chorus.

Where all did their very best and were throughout successful, it would be scarcely fair to select any one for special praise. Miss Brewster did not appear to the largest opportunity, and she acquitted herself in a way to show an expressive voice and manner and conscientious culture to the best advantage. To-night the principal characters with Miss Knapp, who, as the sister of *Mordecai*, indicated the possession of a sweet and sympathetic soprano. Mrs. Horner also included artistically accompanied the vocal score on the pianoforte; but even the resources of a Steinway Grand are not equal to the area of Library Hall. Mr. Rinehart's conception of Haman's part to attack the strong points boldly, lest they should overwhelm the aid they relied on receiving from that instrument.

The Ennis Forgeries.

There was a hearing before Mayor Blackmore yesterday afternoon in the several cases of forgery in which Richard Ennis was defendant. Fred. Aims, Major Burnell, W. H. Strong and others testified to having been sufferers through the medium of cashing bogus orders. Some of the witnesses knew positively who had written the orders. In the case in which W. H. Strong was the prosecutor Ennis was discharged, but was held for a hearing this afternoon on several suits of a similar nature.

The revival meeting in McMaster's M. E. Church at Turtle Creek, W. D. Sleuse, pastor, which has been in progress about four weeks, is still in successful progress. One hundred and twenty persons have united with the church.

THE OIL SUITS.

Samuel McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co.

The Defendants Close Their Case.

Rebutting Testimony of Messrs. Wilson, Cooper and Hostetter.

This case was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Kirkpatrick, of the District Court. Messrs. Barton, Acheson and Marshall for plaintiff, and Messrs. Hampton, Shiras, Woods and Watson for defendants.

The following additional testimony was elicited for the defendants:

TESTIMONY OF MR. W. L. NIMICK.

William K. Nimick, recalled—By the arrangement made to lift the maturing paper, Byers & Co. were to take up the $50,000 note at the Exchange Bank, maturing March 29th, 1871, and the Superior Iron Company note, payable on demand; Byers & Co. were prepared to take up these notes; no demand was made for the Superior Iron Company note until late in the summer of 1871; the Exchange Bank note did not mature until after the development of the fraudulent use made of the other four $50,000 notes.

Cross-examination—Suit has been entered against Dr. Hostetter on the Superior Iron Company note, as I learned from the newspapers; none of the other parties to the note were sued; I am a stockholder in the Superior Iron Company; did not consult with Mr. John Scott in regard to the suit; do not know anything about the Exchange Bank note; received no notice of protest; received no notice that the notes were in Moorhead's hands; have been informed that my name was scratched off that note; Byers & Co. have not paid the $100,000 under the arrangement; do not know what Dr. Hostetter has paid.

Re-direct—It was some time last fall that I learned from the newspapers that suit had been entered against Dr. Hostetter on the Superior Iron Company note.

MR. M'CLURKAN RECALLED.

Mr. McClurkan, recalled—After the payment of the Moorhead note, I think there were more than $600 left in the Fort Pitt Bank; there was far more than that sum left, but I do not know how much.

The defendants' counsel now propose to ask witness (McClurkan) what he was worth, at the time he possessed himself of the notes in suit, and also what he was worth at the time he purchased the two $50,000 notes—the object and purpose of the offer being to show that McClurkan was not in circumstances to have purchased said paper as a *bona fide* investment, and to warrant the defendants in claiming the said want of means, in connection with the other facts in evidence, as evidence tending to show that McClurkan is not the *bona fide* holder of the notes in suit.

Objected to by counsel for plaintiff. As incompetent and irrelevant. 2. That the defendants themselves have shown affirmatively that McClurkan had means, and where he procured it for the purchase of the $50,000 notes mentioned in this offer. 3. The $50,000 notes are not in controversy in this suit.

The objection was sustained, and the defendants' counsel excepted to the ruling.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

D. Lost Wilson recalled—I stated before that I am the cashier of the Fort Pitt Banking Co.; (shows witness note for $7,000, dated September 20th, 1870, being one of the notes in suit); I first saw that note December 1st, 1870; that note was discounted at the Fort Pitt Bank that day; it had nearly two months to run; it was discounted regularly before the board of directors; it was [illegible] before I left; I think that I know of; (note for $10,000 shown to witness, being one of the notes in suit, dated September 17th, 1870); that note now belongs to the Fort Pitt Bank; it was given on account of a discounting it for Moorhead; the Fort Pitt Banking Co.'s money discounted it and it belongs to them.

Cross-examined—I was present at the board when it was discounted; It was put in the box by Dr. Hostetter, and I read the note to the board; that was on the 1st December, 1870; it was discounted at eight per cent.; Dr. Hostetter got the proceeds of that discount; it was placed to his individual account; he has a firm account and an individual account; Mr. Scott's suit brought against Dr. Hostetter on this note for $7,000; I will swear to his duty that this Moorhead note was discounted at our bank; what I understand by discounting a note is, when a note is offered there it generally has some days to run; we take off the interest for the time at whatever rate we agree upon; we then give them the proceeds of it; the board did not see this note; Dr. Hostetter told Mr. McClurkan that he wanted to get some money, Mr. McClurkan mentioned at the board that there was some paper that he wanted to get discounted—that Dr. Hostetter had spoken to him about some paper; I don't remember whether Dr. Hostetter was present at that meeting of the Board; Mr. McClurkan was acting for him on a commission; the day it was discounted was on the 17th of January; it matured on the 20th; we took four days off; it amounted to $9.67; the Board never saw that note to discount it; I don't know what note it was; they understood that it was to be paper drawn by Dr. Hostetter and indorsed by Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co.; he stated that; I don't know that I can recollect; I know that it was the Moorhead note; I do not remember that the time it had to run was mentioned; some gentleman brought that that note to the bank; did not know his name; he told me he was John Moorhead's clerk; that is what I call discounting the paper in our bank; that particularly about that and he said he was to receive oil; I recollect he told me that Dr. Hostetter had been badly treated, and ought to have had oil; would have received it, but Lockhart & Frew rather desired to drive them into giving a tank of oil called the "Bell Tank," which they declined to do; I don't thought, however, that Dr. Hostetter ought to have the oil; I did not see Mr. Fleming at the same time; Mr. Fleming came down to our office; I was at work at the time; he also remarked that Dr. Hostetter should have oil in the original arrangement as he termed it; we were speaking of this $9000 barrels at the time; it subsequently came to pass that Hostetter was to have oil on the arrangement, or the original arrangement—something of that kind; it was the $50,000 notes; Byers & Co. said that there was no oil in the matter; Mr. Nimick and Mr. Fleming both told me that the understanding was that the Hostetter notes were to have oil, and that I took out of their conversation; I have the Philadelphia notes here that were lifted by Dr. Hostetter; that is, they were not Pittsburgh notes; will leave paper out; Dr. Hostetter was given on account of the company; Byers & Co. did not pay any money under this arrangement for the payment of the $200,000 notes but I know that Mr. Nimick is not now by any party; there was nothing reported to me as the bookkeeper of the company; there was nothing substantial came in for me to give them credit for.

Cross-examined—I am in the service of the firm of Hostetter & Smith; I supervise their office matters and also any private matters that either member of the firm of Hostetter & Smith may desire; I had a conversation with Wm. K. Nimick was the day that the Moorhead note became due, there was a meeting of the company called that day; Mr. Nimick said something to me about the oil that ought to have as much oil as either of the others; he mentioned that, under the arrangement, the Doctor was still entitled to 8,000 barrels of oil; he said that Dr. Hostetter had believe that was under the control of Byers & Co.; I don't know exactly the location of it.

Question—Do you undertake to state that Mr. Nimick had any conversation with you about the arrangement about Dr. Hostetter getting 8,000 barrels of oil formed part of that arrangement under which they were to take up the paper?

Answer. That was the way I understood it, what struck me as remarkable, I asked the question so that I could not be misunderstood by him; I said he was glad that he was going to get the oil; we were speaking about the $200,000 arrangement; he may have had something else in his mind when he said that to me; the conversation was in Mr. Fleming's room, not in our own office; I believe the Doctor was getting large quantities of oil prior to the time this arrangement had been made to take up the paper; he got it at the market price; I think it was before that; I have perhaps an indistinct recollection that Dr. Hostetter had an order on the Standard Works from the Petroleum Oil Company for a large number of barrels of oil—as many as 40,000; I heard something of it in court the other day; I really know nothing more about it than that he got the order for oil; I only recollect that there was something of that kind, but as to how it was I don't know; he got some 30,000 barrels I believe; when he used the oil; I don't recollect; I don't know that he referred to the one about the money or about the oil; I asked him the question as to this agreement; I asked him if that was the arrangement, and he said there was oil in this arrangement; I don't know how much oil Dr. Hostetter had got from the Standard Works; I know he was getting oil under that arrangement.

Re-direct—I do not know any division of oil, there is no division of oil on the books; I do not know how much oil was due the parties were to get under the arrangement about the oil; I believe the Doctor got an order for oil on the Standard Oil Co.; I suppose there were some 12,000 barrels he did not get; I took no an order for some, and they refused to accept the order; Mr. Hutchinson represented the Standard Oil Company at the time; I don't know that I can give you all the reasons that he refused to give the oil; they claimed that there was settlings and evaporation, and a great while after that; he also remarked that Dr. Hostetter should have oil in the original arrangement as he termed it; we were speaking of this 8,000 barrels at the time; it subsequently came to pass that Hostetter was to have oil on the arrangement, or the original arrangement—something of that kind; it was the $50,000 notes; Byers & Co. said that there was no oil in the matter; Mr. Nimick and Mr. Fleming both told me that the understanding was that the Hostetter notes were to have oil, and that is what I took out of their conversation; I have the Philadelphia notes here that were lifted by Dr. Hostetter; that is, they were not Pittsburgh notes; will leave paper out; Dr. Hostetter was given on account of the company; Byers & Co. did not pay any money under this arrangement for the payment of the $200,000 notes but I know that Mr. Nimick is not now by any party; there was nothing reported to me as the bookkeeper of the company; there was nothing substantial came in for me to give them credit for.

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